

proper centre. But when I see or hear of a crowd of volunteers, who have no ears but for music, no eyes but for splendor, I say or at least I see occasion to say—this is madness—this is a perversion of the word of God. You know, by the light of nature, if you have not quenched it, that there is a God, and that a life like yours cannot be according to his will.—*Cover's Letters.*

MISSIONARY.

From the Episcopal Watchman.

APPEAL FOR MISSIONS.

Stewards of God! his richest gifts who hold
Sublime dispensers to your brother's need,
Can Charity within those breasts grow cold,
Where Faith and Hope have sown their holy seed?
Hear! ye the stores of Heaven—Ab, then beware
Lest its pure manna turn to bitterness and care.
Stewards of God! replete with living bread,
Shall any famine in your ray path?
Have ye a garment which ye will not spread
Around those naked souls in Winter's wrath?
Ye see them sink amid destruction's blast,
Unmoved ye hear their cry?—What will ye plead at last?
Ye have that cup of wine which Jesus blest
At his last supper with the chosen train,
Ye have a book divine, whose high behest
"Go teach all nations," sends its thrilling strain
Into your secret chamber. Can it be
That selfishness enshrouds the souls by Christ made free?
Do ye indeed on life's tempestuous shore
Wear the meek armor of the Crucified?
Yet stretch no hand, no supplication pour
To save the fainting souls for whom he died?
God of all power!—what but thy Spirit's flame
Can open the eyes of those who dream they love thy name?

Where is your hearthstone brother?—From his grave
Near thy own gates, or 'neath a foreign sky,
From the thronged depths of Ocean's meaning wave,
His answering blood reproachfully doth cry.
Blood of the soul!—Can all earth's fountains make
Thy dark stain disappear?—Stewards of God, awake!
H.

APOCALYPTIC CHURCHES.

Mr. Hartley, an English missionary, visited in March and April last, the cities where were located these seven churches in Asia Minor, to whom the revelator unraveled the awful transcript of the words of God. It is pleasing that these very churches are still in remembrance, and that the traveller is able to recognize the ruins, at least, of apostolic churches. We have extracted a small part of Mr. Hartley's journal.

Ephesus.—It was with feelings of no common interest, that my eye caught, from a distance, the aqueduct of the castle; and, with still greater delight, that I afterwards proceeded to examine the ruins. There can be little doubt that the suburbs of Ephesus extended to Asia Minor; but the principal ruins of that celebrated city are at present a mile distant. At the place we see chiefly the ruins of the Mæmnetan tower, which flourished for a time after the destruction of the other, and had been erected, in a great measure, by the spoils which it furnished. Innumerable are the inscriptions which are either lying about in disorder or neglected, or which are built into the aqueduct and the Turkish structures.

No ruin here struck me so much as the large mosque, which some travellers have ventured to suppose the church of St. John. The front of the building is reckoned one of the finest specimens of Saracenic architecture, and, in the interior, are some stupendous columns, which there is no reason to doubt, once graced the celebrated temple of Diana.

I cannot describe the feelings which came over my mind on viewing the mosque, the castle, and the multitude of ruins that are strewn on every side. What a scene of desolation! With the utmost truth and feeling has it been observed by a celebrated traveller—"It is a solemn and most forlorn spot! And, at night, when the mournful cry of the jackal is heard on the mountain, and the night-hawk, and the shrill owl named from its note 'cucuvau,' are flitting about the ruins, the scene awakens the deepest sensations of melancholy." It was also much struck to observe how the stark appears at present to claim possession of these ancient edifices; you see this bird perching in all directions, upon the summits of the buildings, or hovering round them in the air, or fixing its immense nest, like the capital of a column, on the large masses of ruins. As for the stark, the ruins of Ephesus are her house. There is a great peculiarity in the note of this bird; it reminds the hearer of the sound of a watchman's rattle.

Laodicea.—The city of Laodicea was seated on a hill of moderate height, but of considerable extent. Its ruins attest that it was large, populous, and splendid; there are still to be seen an amphitheatre, a theatre, an aqueduct, and many other buildings. But its present condition is in striking conformity with the rebuke and threatening of God. Not a single Christian residence at Laodicea! No Turk even has a fixed residence on this forsaken spot. We only observed a few Tataromans, who had pitched their tents in the area of the amphitheatre. Infidelity itself must confess, that the measure of the Scriptures has been executed. It was a subject of interest to me, to find that the amphitheatre, which still remains, was built not much later than the time when St. John wrote the apocalypse; nor could I help inquiring, whether the principal causes which induced the decay of spirituality at Laodicea: we know, from the passionate fondness of the ancients for these sports, and also from the powerful condemnation of them by the primitive fathers, that they must have been a source of serious temptation to the early Christians. Unhappy was the hour, when the youth of either sex were prevailed on to take their seat in these splendid structures; that solid and serious felicity which the Gospel imparts, would soon be expelled, amidst such tumultuous assemblies; and, with so many objects to inflame the passions and to corrupt the heart, there was little prospect that a single visit would leave the individual without being infected with a dangerous contagion.

Through circumstances that are somewhat different in modern times, it is generally to be apprehended that the results are not dissimilar: how many a youth who awakened the best hopes, has been utterly ruined by these entertainments!

Philadelphia.—As we drew near this place, April 23d, I read with much interest the Epistle (Rev. iii. 7-13) to that church. The town is situated on a rising ground, beneath the snowy mountain Tmolus. The houses are embosomed in trees, which have just assumed their fresh green foliage, and give a beautiful effect to the scene. I counted six minarets. We entered through a ruined wall, massy, but by no means of great antiquity. The streets are excessively ill paved and dirty. The tear of Christian pity must fall over modern Philadelphia. Were Christ himself to visit it, would He not weep over it, as once over Jerusalem? Alas! the generation of those who kept the word of our Lord's patience is gone by; and here, as in too many other parts of the Christian vineyard, it is difficult to discover better fruits than those which are afforded by briars and brambles! It is, indeed, an interesting circumstance to find Christianity more flourishing here than in many other parts of the Turkish empire; there is still a numerous Christian population: they occupy 300 houses; divine service is performed every Sunday in five churches, and there are

twenty of a smaller description, in which once a year the Liturgy is read. But though the candlestick remains, its light is obscured: the lamp still exists, but where is its oil? Where is now the word of our Lord's patience?—it is conveyed in sounds unintelligible to those who hear: when the very epistle to their own church is read, they understand it not!

Sardis.—April 26. This morning I have visited Sardis—once the splendid capital of Lydia, the famous residence of Croesus, the resort of Persian monarchs, and one of the most ancient and magnificent cities in the world. Now how fallen! The ruins are, with one exception, more entirely gone to decay, than those of most of the ancient cities which we have visited. No Christians reside on the spot: two Greeks only work in a mill here, and a few wretched Turkish huts are scattered among the ruins. We saw the churches of St. John and the virgin, the theatre, and the building which the palace of Croesus; but the most striking object at Sardis is the temple of Cybele. I was filled with wonder and awe, at beholding the two stupendous columns of the edifice, which are still remaining: they are silent but impressive witnesses of the power and splendor of antiquity.

REVIVALS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

NEEDHAM CIRCUIT, MASS.

Mr. Editor.—It is with pleasure we give you a short account of the state of religion on this circuit. Though we cannot lay before your readers an account of so powerful a work of religion in the conversion of precious souls as many have had the pleasure of doing, yet we are encouraged, for God is with us. Many of the church who have been cold and low in their minds for some time past, have been wonderfully revived with showers of divine love.

In Needham Society, the work of sanctification has been experienced by a number, who rejoice in the God of their salvation—reading their rules clear to immortality. This has been attended with a great blessing to others, who are encouraged to seek for all the mind that was in Christ Jesus. Our meetings are spiritual, and, of course, glorious. There has been a few conversions in that place, and the work of the Lord is prospering among them.

In Waltham society the Lord is reviving his work, particularly among his people: the church is evidently rising in the glory of her strength. The Canaan of perfect love is the object of many, and a few we trust have entered it—others are sending forth their spies to spy out the land; we hope when they return, and bring the joyful news of its plentifulness, of the grapes, milk and honey, they will not stay to part about the enemies, nor the sons of Anak, but go forward in the name and strength of the God of the armies of Israel, as He commands, and take possession of the promised inheritance.

There has been a number of conversions this fall, and several added to the church. Infidelity trembles on its foundations before the power of truth, and we are waiting in hope, using the means, to see the hydra-headed monster deformed. May the Lord give his servants victory over all their foes.

Our congregations are full and attentive. The Macedonian cry is raised around us for help, and the general inquiry is—"Sir, what shall we do to be saved?" "We would see Jesus."

In Marlborough and Harvard, the Lord is reviving his work in the church, and many, in those places, are seeking the salvation of their souls. About all the classes are engaged and rising—we do feel encouraged to serve God, inasmuch as our labor is not in vain in the Lord. Though the work goes on but slow, we think it is sure, and genuine. Glory to God for what he has done and will do! We expect, if faithful, to see greater things than we have seen yet, ere the year closes; for God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble. Therefore we will not fear. There is a river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God. God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved; God shall help her, and that right early. Yours in the gospel.

Waltham, Nov. 27, 1827.

A. D. MERRILL,
G. CAMPBELL.

CRAFTSBURY CIRCUIT, VT.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S HERALD.
Dear Brother.—As the tidings of Zion's prosperity are borne on the wings of the Herald to gladden the hearts of Emmanuel's followers in various parts of our land, we desire to cast in our mite, hoping to increase their joy. We commenced our labors on this circuit about the middle of June last, with that well known prayer, "O Lord revive thy work;" being sensible of our inability to fill the place of our predecessors in the congregation, we were desirous, as far as possible, to make up the deficiency by preaching Christ from house to house. This plan we adopted, pointing our brethren to that blood which cleanseth from all sin, and exhorting sinners to repent and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, that they might also be saved. Only about two months had elapsed before our hearts were encouraged to continue in this good work by seeing the church much quickened, and about twenty sinners turned from the error of their ways to serve the living God.

August 28th, we, with many of our friends from this circuit, attended the Camp-meeting at Cabot, which continued four days—during which time the most of our brethren who attended had their spiritual strength renewed, and we returned to our circuit with ten new-born souls who had found Jesus precious in the tented grove. Since that time the work has continued to spread: more than seventy have become the hopeful subjects of converting grace; fifty have united with us in society, and thirty have received the ordinance of baptism. At present, the prospect is very encouraging; there is a general excitement in every part of the circuit, and sinners are anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. In short, we can say, in view of what God has done and is still doing on this circuit, we rejoice; and while ours is the enjoyment, the glory we ascribe to Him to whom all praise is due.

H. S. RAMSDALL,
S. H. CUTLER.

Craftsbury, Nov. 13, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

LANCASTER, N. H.

Mr. Editor.—We have at present a very gracious revival of religion on this circuit. It took its rise from the Camp-meeting held at Gaidhall, in September last, of which you have already had an account. Between sixty and seventy have been received into the Methodist Episcopal church, and, as fruits of the revival, our prospects are still good; the work is going on.

The Lord is reviving his work in all parts of the country. For several years past the state of religion has been very low amongst all denominations of Christians; but the scene is changed. Glory be to God! The powers of darkness give place to the genial light of the Sun of Righteousness; and the saints of the Most High God are about to take the kingdom, and possess it for ever and ever! Hail, auspicious era, when Holiness to the Lord, shall be the motto of all nations, and kingdoms, and tongues, and people!

O. SCOTT.

Lancaster, Nov. 24, 1827.

CHOCTAW NATION.

The following heart-stirring letter has been kindly communicated to us for publication by Rev. R. Cushman, of Manlius, who received it from his brother at Mayhew, under date of Sept. 5, 1827.—*Western Recorder.*

Dear Brother.—Yours of July 17th, was received. I embrace the first opportunity to answer it; and com-

mence with some account of the recent revival in this place.

About the 1st of January last, brother David Wright and myself had occasion to go to Bethel, to settle some difficulties which affected the mission. We succeeded in our object beyond our most sanguine expectations. We felt that God was with us. On our return, I told the brethren at Mayhew, that I was satisfied I heard a "sound in the tops of the mulberry trees," and it was time for us to "bestir ourselves." Some of the brethren and sisters seemed to awake as from a long sleep. Soon we began to hear the inquiry—"What shall we do to be saved?" Our meetings in a little time became solemn as eternity. God was with us in very deed. The revival continued for several months with very little abatement; and some of the time resembling the scene on the day of Pentecost. Eight have united with the church; one of them a full blood Choctaw, and one a half-breed. Several others, among whom were two Indian boys, gave good evidence of a change of heart. At Tikhon-na village, an aged Choctaw has hopefully passed from death unto life. Many in that village are still inquiring the way of life.

In the Chickasaw nation, serious attention to religion has prevailed for six or eight months. Before the present revival, the church at Monroe contained more than twenty native members. About that number are expected soon to be added; making in all, forty native members of that church. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." The work still goes on in that nation. Schools and all worldly concerns are thrown entirely into the background by the missionaries there; and the conversion of the souls of the heathen is the grand object.

[The writer then gives an account of the conversion of a Roman Catholic, an Irishman, whom they had hired as a laborer, hardened, and noted for his wickedness. We omit the particulars of this case, and a few other sentences of the letter.]

O, my dear brother, could I see you, I would tell you many most interesting particulars respecting others of this establishment, the scholars, and my own dear children. My soul is overwhelmed, and utterance fails me, and ever has, when I reflect upon the mercy of God in regard to my own dear family. L. and A. one twelve, and the other ten years of age, are naturally amiable and lovely. I have, in days past, felt all the tenderness of parental fondness and partiality towards them. But oh, what think you are my feelings now, as I have reason to believe they are the children of God, and that the image of our divine Lord and Master is stamped upon their souls, and that they are lambs of the blessed fold.

Some of the brethren here have been baptized with the Holy Ghost. They say their views of divine truth and the glory of God, so far exceed any thing they have ever before experienced, that they almost doubt their former religious experience. Brother H. has been for several months past in the Chickasaw nation, going from house to house, and place to place, declaring the unsearchable riches of Christ. O how glorious is a refreshing from the presence of the Lord!

I expect soon to become located in a village, ten miles from here. It is at the request of Capt. R. P. brother of D. F. who is well known as a friend to the missionaries. I intend to establish a school. There are twenty or thirty families near, who can send their children, clothed them and board them at home. I recently had a talk with the parents. They appeared highly satisfied with the propositions made them. But they are only wicked heathen. On such there can be but little dependence. Our part is to labor among them according to our ability, agreeably to the pattern God has given us, trusting wholly in him for success. Yours for every,

SAMUEL CUSHING.

ZION'S HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1827.

THANKSGIVING.

SORT OF A SERMON.

To any one who should draw his reasons for thanksgiving merely from the objects of time—from the numerous yet common blessings of life, it might be said that he has only touched the surface of his obligations while the greatest cause for gratitude lay deeper. The example of pious pilgrim fathers who instituted this yearly festival of common faith, the blessings of civil and religious liberty, the unexampled tide of competency and happiness overflowing our country, are not to be lightly esteemed. * * * yet there is an event of tremendous moment that presses upon every human being. Eternity, eternity overbalances the affairs of time—the cold and solemn image of final retribution starts up from the open grave—the pains of that spacious prison house are at hand to strengthen the eternal demand on our gratitude.

The ruin of one soul, although an event of unmeasurable horror, would give too feeble a picture to exhibit, in a light sufficiently strong, the reasons why we should be thankful to our heavenly Father.

Suppose the damp, pestilential air of death should, in one moment invade this whole assembly; every living being present should feel the powers of vitality failing and the light of life going out; one feeble, terrified cry, *I am dying—I am dying*, should be the last sound in this consecrated dwelling. Then the awful suspense and stillness of death should succeed, and the souls of this whole congregation, together with their bodies, be surrounded by those walls that shut out hope and enclose despair. * * *

Then, we might well suppose, astonishment the most extreme would seize every heart and soul and body, as the evanescing fire encompassed, and the undying worm began to gnaw;—then the sorrowful words might be heard—from families, oh, we expected to be a family in heaven, but, alas! we are a family in hell—faded husbands and wives, are we here together? we did not expect such a termination of life—from brothers and sisters, alas, alas, the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are undone for ever!

The unheeded words of lamentation are lost in the echoes of dungeons of eternal night—the far stretching periods of eternity begin to roll, and one universal impression of hopeless settles down over every mind with the deep coverings of the blackness of darkness. Thus let ages pass away.

Then suppose the sound of a trumpet should be heard from afar, and every one should rouse at the unvoiced clangor, disturbing the sullen empire of despair, and gather to learn its import; when a voice should announce that, with regard to bodily suffering, the great purposes of justice were answered, and henceforth the fires should cease and mental anguish, the worm that never dies, only should remain. Oh, what an alleviation would this be! What cause for thanksgiving, even in that lost world!

Let other periods pass by, and let the giant wickedness of the heart remain to nourish and perpetuate the nameless agony of mind—yet suppose the purposes of justice would, at length, permit a further alleviation of punishment, and memory might be permitted to

cease from among the faculties of mind. Oh, what a weight of suffering would be thrown off! The scenes, delights, sins, opportunities and neglected privileges of time would never more haunt the imprisoned soul, or gnaw with vulture pangs the palpitating heart. Now, of suffering, only would remain the present throbbing of sin, its present existence and present consequences—of anticipation, that wild, indescribable, fearful looking for of judgment and a still more fiery indignation, which consumes the spirit of man in vain and agonizing terrors.

At length, in answer to the united supplication of the imprisoned, suppose the faculty of fear should cease from the mind, and the terrible, the unknown future no more hang its cloudy, impervious glooms like drapery around the dungeon of the universe—then, O then, what shouts of rejoicing would be heard in the realms below! Then, having only present sin and present mental anguish, the spirit of man would sustain itself under its punishment.

But yet the heart of pride and entire, unrestrained selfishness would remain to destroy enjoyment and prevent any social happiness; and forlorn indeed is such a state—for such hearts will never send up a prayer for a change. The lips may move, but the proud heart will never ask for humility. To such a state "hope never comes that comes to all"—nor even "the sickness of hope deferred."

Once more, should a trumpet, in silver tones, send its cheering harmonies to the world of despair, and, by its rejoicing melody awaken a ray of hope in every mind; should it proclaim another period of probation—a return to earth again with the restraints of grace thrown around the wickedness of the heart. Should the brazen gates of perdition be opened wide, and the inhabitants of the sunless realms of sorrow come forth to dwell in dark dungeons on the earth, and bibles be put into their hands and only a glimmering taper to throw a few inches of light on the sacred page, how would the voice of thanksgiving reverberate along the ivy mantled walls from vault to vault! Oh, thou blessed God, would they cry, we have been rebels, condemned justly in hell for our sins; released, at length, through boundless mercy, and permitted by this feeble light to read thy precious word of reconciliation. What mercy—what mercy! bestowed on us who once inherited the "lake of fire."

Another voice breaks up the dungeons of earth, and the great assembly of the imprisoned find around them the walls of churches—above them the glorious light of the sun; they are clothed, they have every thing for comfort from the munificent hand of their Maker, and they hear words of gospel reconciliation. Here, then, is the great, the all absorbing reason for thanksgiving on this day. We are not indeed recalled from, yet we are saved from, the world of woe; and for this cause, while life lasts, thanksgivings and praise should burst from every heart.

REVIVAL IN BOSTON.

Although little is expressed, in the public papers, of the state of religion in this city, yet the impression has generally prevailed abroad that the churches were remarkably prosperous, and the tide of religious attention continually deepening. This general impression is substantially founded in fact. It was a pleasing reminiscence for Thanksgiving day, called up in many minds, that, since the last annual festival, the average number of about one in fifty of the whole population of Boston, have had their attention arrested, and their affections and hearts supremely engaged in the cause of Christ. More than one thousand have either attached themselves to the churches of four or five different denominations, or may be expected to become members at no remote period. This proportion of the population of Boston added to the large churches, and distributed among those recently founded, affords cause of unusual encouragement.—This proportion is considerably greater than that of the deaths compared with the number of inhabitants.

Will another year record that one in every twenty-five has become a decided Christian? Faith is able to grasp even a greater blessing than this, and charity hopeth all things.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

We learn from the last Christian Watchman that a meeting of the friends of this college was attended in the Federal street Baptist Meeting-house on Monday evening of last week. Rev. Mr. Galusha, agent for the college made an able address in favor of the institution, and more than two thousand dollars were pledged on the spot to aid in redeeming the college from its embarrassments. It is computed that fifty thousand dollars will be necessary to establish the permanency of the institution, and there is now an encouraging prospect that it will be obtained.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

This statue, the work of the distinguished English artist, Chantry, has been placed upon a marble pedestal in an alcove, erected on the northern facade of the State house. This is not a country abounding with the triumphs of the chisel, and the public taste, with regard to this piece of sculpture, will be formed more from the impression which an inspection of the statue leaves on the mind, than from a previous acquaintance with the rules of the art. No one, we believe, has gazed upon the statue without feeling an impression of his character whose form is figured in the unwasting stone. The full face of the statue gives an impression of serenity, self-possession, capacity of wisdom, and elevated thought, rarely seen except in paintings of the same illustrious man; but it is a side view, on the right of the statue, that discovers the firmness and energy of his character. Laying aside nationality, and looking at the majesty of the form alone, the impression forces itself on the mind that a resemblance of one of the most noble of the human family is committed, in trust, to the perpetual marble. The moral character of Washington is not only strongly expressed in the sculpture, but it is really an accurate likeness of the father of his country as he lived and moved in the circle of our fathers. He is represented in costume befitting the statesman; it is of the fashion of the year '83, with a gown, resembling the Roman, thrown over the left shoulder and hanging in graceful folds to the pedestal. In his right hand is a parchment roll. Although we do not think it possible for genius that kindles the stone into life to enhance the fame of Washington, yet it is a becoming mark of respect to a memory that needs no monument to perpetuate it, to

erect a statue on a spot so distinguished in revolutionary history.

Christian Watchman.—It is cause of regret that this ably conducted paper has never received a patronage commensurate to its merits. This circumstance is more unpleasant from the fact that this paper, with only thirteen hundred responsible subscribers, has already been able to advance something from its yearly profits to aid the cause of missions. It is under the patronage of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, and is admirably calculated, by the ability displayed in the editorial department, to sustain and encourage the benevolent designs of the present age. We heartily recommend this paper, particularly to all Christians of the Baptist denomination who may read this article, and hope that no family, in a connexion so eminently blessed with temporal competence, will dispense with the cheering intelligence and faithful admonitions of the Christian Watchman. The paper is to be enlarged, at the commencement of the year, to a size equal to any other religious paper in the city, and a portion of its profits will continue to be appropriated, as heretofore, to the support of a cause that has carried a Judson through dangers, chains and tortures unto the heart of India; and has borne his lamented lady, with all the loveliness and glory that she has thrown around the character of the American female, to the quietness of a martyr's grave.

MORE THAN SEVEN SUBSCRIBERS.

The Rev. Rufus Spaulding of Taunton, Con. after speaking of Zion's Herald in terms too flattering for us to repeat, writes, under date of Nov. 28th, "I was much pleased with the suggestion in a late number of the Herald that procuring new subscribers would be a good apology for visiting those who had no religion, and thus much good might be done. I have sent you four of my 'seven,' and now send you two more. I hope soon to send you many more."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A fair correspondent, notwithstanding her studied concealment and change of signature, is recognised under the flowing drapery of poetry, and shall ever be welcome to our columns.

A communication from German Flatts, N. Y. shall appear in our next.

A correspondent, who expressed surprise at the appearance of his communication so long after it was sent, is respectfully informed that a presentation of what his publication would elicit was the only cause of delay.

We had an account of the dedication at Saugus in type, copied from the Lynn Mirror, previous to the reception of an original one on Monday morning.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. Fall Term—October, 1827.

We have received the autumnal catalogue of the officers and students of this promising institution, and are happy to present the public with an abstract from it.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Wilbur Fisk, A. M. Principal.
Nathan Dunn, jun. A. B. Preceptor.
Wm. Magoun, A. B. Assistant, and Instructor in French.
Miss Susan Brewer, Preceptress.
Joel Knight, Instructor in Arithmetic.
David Patten, jun. Instructor in Algebra.
Ebenezer Thompson, Steward.
John W. Merrill, Librarian.

The catalogue contains the names of 52 young gentlemen—30 of whom are studying the Latin or Greek languages, 1 the French language, and the remainder are engaged in English literature or the sciences; it contains the names of 36 young ladies—5 of whom are studying the French language. Total number of students 118.

TUITION FEES, ETC.

Tuition Fees.—Common English Studies, \$3 per term. Higher branches of Mathematics, \$5.30. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, charge according to the time spent in instructing, and the extent of experiments. Latin, Greek, and French languages, \$5. Ornamental Branches, \$5. If, however, only a part of the time is spent in the ornamental branches, a deduction is made.

Prerequisites for admission.—Ten years of age, a capacity to improve, and an ability to read and spell with tolerable correctness.

BOOKS.

Latin and Greek.—Adams' Latin Grammar; Liberman's; Stoughton's Virgil; Cicero's Select Oration; Goodrich's Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader—altogether with the other common Latin and Greek classics.
French.—Nugent's Dictionary; Leviszack's Grammar; French Reader; Phrase-Book; Telemachus, &c.
English studies.—Blake's Natural Philosophy; Comstock's Chemistry; Colburn's, and Daboll's Arithmetic; Colburn's Algebra; Euclid's Geometry; Hedge's Logic; Blair's Rhetoric; Greenleaf's, and Ingersoll's Grammars; Woodbridge's smaller Geography; Walker's Dictionary; and the American First Class Book.

N. B. All the above books are usually kept for sale in the place.

The price of board, at the Boarding-house, including fuel and washing, \$1.25, per week. Board may also be had in the neighborhood, at the above price, or a little in advance.

Vacations.—There are four terms, two of 12 and two of 8 weeks, and four vacations: one of three weeks, ending the second Monday of September; and three others, of one week each, ending on the first Mondays of December, March and June.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

PRAYER FOR ALL IN AUTHORITY.

Mr. Editor.—One or two religious papers have introduced this subject to the notice of their readers. Will not Zion's Herald, and the Christian Advocate propose the same to the tens of thousands, who peruse their pages? The full flow of feeling, which is found in your columns, and in the Christian hearts that compose the great denomination whose organ of communication you are, will bear on its bosom so delightful a subject of supplication, intercession and thanksgiving. Some part of Saturday evening was appropriated last year by a few Christian friends as a time for special prayer in behalf of our rulers. To those, whose previous engagement would not render this reason inconvenient, it may be pleasant to know that some others besides themselves are kneeling before the throne of mercy, on the same evening, in behalf of the same interesting object.

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.
On the recurrence of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Howard Benevolent Society, the Standing Com-

mittee, in compliance with their duty, sent their Annual Report.

At the close of the last year, there was in the Treasury, a balance of \$262.14; disbursements for the current year have making a total of \$187.74. The remaining year have amounted to \$2170.73; less the income have been as follows:—contributions, \$133.89; donations, \$37.00; and annual subscriptions, \$763.84;—permanently fund, \$144.00. (with the exception of \$122.12, income of the whole has been applied to the relief of the objects of the Society's regard. This will better appear as also the manner of cases relieved is 629; of which Assistance was afforded at 1634 different times, 455; in groceries and provisions of persons, which have participated, 2039;—viz. 982 adults, and 1057 children, and 76 children: widows, 107; of age, 147; died, 42. This statement in its details, is not so complete as could be wished. Of the laborers in the Committee, the Society will be able to furnish particulars, without further reference to the incidental charges, \$9.40 was for the which was distributed among the sick and poor, also for their use.

Your Committee have the grateful pleasure to announce to you the receipt of several donations, especially one of \$200 from an anonymous donor, and that three benevolent sisters, residing in the Society's operations, have been able to flow within it, by providing Hospital, a bed of the value of \$100, for an indigent sick. Concerning such acts of benevolence, we would say, "Blessed be the Lord, the Lord will deliver the poor, the Lord will deliver the poor."

After this development of facts, we would leave, after the congratulatory propriety which the Society is entitled to, which demands, our tribute of gratitude. Source of all benevolence. Particulars of the Society's operations, have been instrumental of communicating comfort to the sick and aged—to the homeless—and the houseless stranger—pensions of a just and merciful Providence, thrown upon its charity and care—to the but, both directly and indirectly, to the moral improvement of a portion of the lessened evils of imposture and guided to the primary and Sabbath school, who but for it might have been the effects of ignorance and vice;—and finally is neither occasion to obviate objection nor to defend its practice against the for with well doing, it has happily remained on these grounds.

In this connexion, your Committee, with peculiar satisfaction, that the benevolent age is so comprehensive in its beneficence in its operations; that, originating in humanity, it regards man in his whole intellectual and moral—no less than physical—indeed upon earth, but having the physical mortality stamped upon his being, cause of mutual gratulation, on this occasion, wide spread of intercession, so bright in our last Report, has, during the past year, and remarkably arrested the Every lover of his country, no less of the theist and Christian, must rejoice that has already begun to roll back the tide of which it has been pouring over our beloved land. In common with all our humane and virtuous, this Society will feel a shame and over it, in calling to mind the departed moral liberal friends and benefactors (PHILIPS, full of years and virtues, he the scene of his labors on earth, to humbly trust, the rewards of Him

guished in revolu-
cause of regret that
received a patron.
This circumstance
that this paper, with
the subscribers, has
something from
of missions. It
Massachusetts Baptist
ably calculated, by
rial department, to
olent designs of the
commend this paper,
the Baptist denomina-
hope that no family,
essed with temporal
the cheering intelli-
ed, at the commence-
to any other religious
of its profits will con-
tofore, to the support
on through dungens,
and has
all the loveliness and
the character of the
as of a martyr's grave.

UBSCRIBERS.
of Tolland, Con. after
terms too flattering for
of Nov. 28th, "I was
on in a late number of
subscribers would be a
who had no religion,
one. I have sent you
send you two more. I
ore."

NDENTS.
standing her studied
gnature, is recognised
etry, and shall ever be
uman Flatts, N. Y. shall
essed surprise at the ap-
a so long after it was
and that a presentment of
it was the only cause of

dedication at Saugus in
error, previous to the re-
moning morning.

Students of the Wesley-
Mass. Fall Term—Oc-
utumnal catalogue of the
promising institution, and
olic with an abstract from

ERS.
Principal.
Preceptor.
stant, and instructor in
ceptress.
in Arithmetic.
cter in Algebra.

ian.
the names of 32 young gen-
studying the Latin or Greek
language, and the remain-
literature or the sciences;
young ladies—5 of whom
ouage. Total number of

FEES, ETC.
English Studies, \$3 per
Mathematics, \$3.50. Nat-
istry, charge according to
ing, and the extent of ex-
and French languages, \$4.
If, however, only a part
of mental branches, a deduc-

—Ten years of age, a ca-
n ability to read and spell
books.
Latin Grammar; Li-
Virgil; Cicero's Select O-
ck Grammar; Jacob's Greek
the other common Latin and

ctionary; Levizack's Gram-
mar—Book; Telemachus, &c.
Latin; Natural Philosophy;
alburn; and Daboll's Arith-
metica; Euclid's Geometry;
Rhetoric; Greenleaf's, and
Whitbridge's smaller Geog-
omy; and the American

books are usually kept for
the Boarding-house, including
per week. Board may also
od, at the above price, or a

four terms, two of 12, and
our vacations: one of three
Monday of September; and
ek each, ending in the first
March and June.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.
LL IN AUTHORITY.
two religious papers have re-
the notice of their readers,
and the Christian Advocate
tens of thousands, who perse-
flow of feeling, which is found
the Christian organs of commu-
on its bosom, and thanksgiving
ntercession was appropriated last
evening as a time for special
rulers. To those who pre-
not render this reason in-
con to know, that some others
kneeling before the throne of
ening, in behalf of the same
S. A.

EVOLVENT SOCIETY.
STANDING COMMITTEE.
the Sixteenth Annual Meeting
nt Society, the Standing Com-

mittee, in compliance with their duty, respectfully pre-
sent their Annual Report.
At the close of the last year, there remained due to
the Treasurer, a balance of \$262 14; and the expendi-
tures for the current year have been \$1605 70;
making a total of \$1867 84. The receipts during the
year have amounted to \$2178 73; leaving a balance
in the Treasurer's hands of \$330 89. The sources of
income have been as follows:—contribution after the
Anniversary Sermon, \$313 23; donations, \$958 50;
life and annual subscriptions, \$783;—and interest on
permanent fund, \$144. Of the amount expended,
with the exception of \$12 12, incidental charges, the
whole has been applied to the relief of the proper
objects of the Society's regard. This fact, however,
will better appear as also the manner of the appropri-
ations, by the following statement. The whole num-
ber of cases relieved is 629; of which, 256 were viz.
of fuel, 455; in groceries and provisions, 1179. Num-
ber of persons, which have participated in the charity,
3039;—viz. 982 adults, and 707 children: sick, 262
adults, and 76 children; widows, 341;—over 60 years
of age, 147; died, 42. This statement, though accu-
rate in its details, is not so complete in all its parts as
it might be wished. Of the labors and fidelity of the
Committee, the Society will be able to judge from the
following particulars, without further remark. Among
the incidental charges, \$9 40 was for two bags of sage,
which was distributed among the sick; and \$12 for a
yearly chair, for their use.

Your Committee have the grateful privilege of an-
nouncing to you the receipt of several donations; es-
pecially one of \$200 from an anonymous individual;
and that three benevolent sisters, residing without the
circle of the Society's operations, have caused their
charity to flow within it, by providing at the General
Hospital, a bed of the value of \$100, for the use of the
indigent sick. Concerning such acts of liberality, the
Committee would only say, "Blessed is he who con-
sidereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of
trouble."
After this development of facts, the Committee
would beg leave to offer their congratulations, on the
prosperity which the Society continues to enjoy, and
which demand our tribute of gratitude to the great
Source of all benevolence. Particularly, that the So-
ciety has been instrumental of communicating so much
comfort to the sick and aged—to the widow—the fa-
therless—and the houseless stranger,—whom the dis-
pensations of a just and merciful providence, have
thrown upon its charity and care;—that it has contri-
buted, both directly and indirectly, to the physical and
moral improvement of a portion of the community;
—lessened the evils of imposture and vagrancy; and
guided to the primary and Sabbath schools many chil-
dren, who but for it might have been left to all the
effects of ignorance and vice;—and finally, that there
is neither occasion to obviate objections to its designs,
nor to defend its practice against the misjudging;
—for with well doing, it has happily removed complaint
on these grounds.

In this connection, your Committee contemplate,
with peculiar satisfaction, that the benevolence of the
present age is so comprehensive in its views and en-
ergetic in its operations; that, originating from Chris-
tianity, it regards man in his whole character—intel-
lectual and moral—no less than physical, a resident
indeed upon earth, but having the properties of im-
mortality stamped upon his being. Nor is it small
cause of mutual gratulation, on this occasion, that the
wide spread evil of intemperance, so briefly adverted
to in our last Report, has, during the past year, so
extensively and remarkably arrested public attention.
Every lover of his country, no less than the philan-
thropist and Christian, must rejoice that public opinion
has already begun to roll back the tide of moral ruin,
which it has been pouring over our beloved land.

In common with all our humane and religious insti-
tutions, this Society will feel a shade of sadness cast
over it, in calling to mind the departure of one of its
most liberal friends and benefactors;—the venerable
Pierces, full of years and virtues, has been called
from the scene of his labors on earth, to receive, as we
humbly trust, the rewards of Him whose service he
loved, and whose precepts he obeyed. Upon whom
shall his fallen mantle rest?

One duty now only remains,—to accomplish the be-
nevolent labors of another year, need the members or
friends of this Society be reminded, that its Treasury
must be replenished. Happily in our domestic enjoy-
ments, and in the multiplied blessings of wealth and
impudence, can we refrain from the consideration,
to both made us to differ? and shall not the dis-
tressing kindness of Providence thus displayed, prompt
to active sympathy and deeds of beneficence? Ming-
ing gratitude to God, for that wonderful expression of
his benevolence, in the gift of a Saviour; and for its
perfect illustration, by the Son of God, while on earth;
—let us yield obedience to the divine requirement,
to be ye merciful, as your Father in heaven is merci-
ful.—Thus will the selfishness of our hearts be con-
sumed by the flame of Christian love, and our benevo-
lence resemble the diffusive and benignant beams of
the sun. The co-operation and aid of the charitable and
benevolent are invited also to render this Society increas-
ingly a blessing to that class of their fellow creatures
whom it particularly contemplates. Its principles are
well understood;—numerous are the claims annually
made upon its charities; nor are the sufferings of the
poor small. The Committee might appeal to the
feelings of their fellow citizens by a recital of facts
which have come under their observation. Let one or
two suffice.—"I was called, says a member, to visit a
sick lady at the north part of the city in the month of
December last. I found it to consist of a mother with
four miserable children, tenanted the ground floor
of an old building at the head of a wharf—the father
was dead. The mother had flowed into it and
drowned the floor to the depth of about six inches;—and
the suffering children were seated upon a board, which
was raised above the water, by the side of the
wharf. They were entirely destitute. Deeply touch-
ed by my feelings at this spectacle of poverty and
suffering, and I afforded them the succor they then
needed, and procured for them soon after a more com-
fortable abode." Says another of the Committee,
"On the morning in January, a female came to me
who, who was sick and suffering from cold. In the
middle of the day I called. She had just risen from
bed, and was sitting, shivering, beside a few ex-
posed members. I asked her how she did, 'sick, quite
and very desolate.' Here, 'no word.' 'No, a sick',
she replied. 'Here then, said I, 'is a word for
some, telling her at the same time where it
was procured. 'Sir, said she, with much empha-
sis, 'you sent you here?' I told her the person who
sent me was a stranger. Raising her hands, she
threw them up to God, 'He would put it into the heart of
that benevolent person, to send me some word,
and said she with increased emotion, 'He has
sent me, O Sir, God is very good to me,—He al-
ways answers my prayers.' What heart does not feel
it more blessed to give than receive.

Conclusion, let us ever bear in mind, that the be-
nevolence which God approves and rewards, is asso-
ciated and blended with purity of heart and conduct.
The religion and undivided before God and the Fa-
ther; to visit the fatherless and widows in their
distress; and to keep unpolluted from the world,—"is
the sacred motto prefixed to the constitution of this
Society. If ours shall be found to possess these char-
acteristics, in the day of judgement; and whether it
be expressed itself, in the bestowment of a cup
of life, or in the widow's two mites, or the more
valuable offerings of wealth,—says the Saviour and
his apostles, "verily I say unto thee, it shall in no
wise lose thee reward." GEO. ROGERS, Secy.

Officers elected for the ensuing year.
Rev. T. P. Tappan, Ex. President.

STANDING COMMITTEE.
the Sixteenth Annual Meeting
nt Society, the Standing Com-

Deac. Moses Grant, Treasurer.
George Rogers, Secretary.

Standing Committee. Benjamin Kimball, No. 65,
Prince Street. John Gair, No. 1, Sun Court Street.
Horace Fox, No. 95, Salem Street. Joseph Urann, No.
236, Hanover Street. Simeon Palmer, No. 53, Ann
Street. Newton Willey, No. 3, Lynde Street. Otis
Tilston, May Street. Thomas A. Davis, No. 15,
Hancock Street. George Vinton, No. 3, Columbia
Street. Ebenezer G. Parker, No. 10, Federal Street.
Benjamin Howard, No. 51, Elliot Street. John Stim-
son, No. 9, Carver Street. Frederick T. Gray, No.
74 Washington Street. Elias B. Thayer, No. 421,
Washington Street. Joshua Crane, Short Street.
Ezra Haskell, South Boston.

Auditors. Gideon F. Thayer, Levi Bartlett.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE, TEN.
From the Holston Conference Messenger of Nov.
10th, we learn that the Holston Conference has
concluded a peaceful session, after transacting much bu-
siness of importance to the cause of Christ. Eight-
teen were ordained as deacons—four received the or-
der of elders—twelve preachers received on trial—
three readmitted—increased of members in the bounds
of the Conference, during the year is one thousand
seven hundred and seventy-two, and the general aspect
of religion in the Conference is flourishing.

STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS.
ABINGTON DISTRICT, Elbert F. Sevier, P. Elder.
Abington town—Samuel Patton.
Abington circuit—Cred Fulton, Albion C. Taylor.
Blountville—Ulrich Keener, Oscar Johnson.
Hawkins—Henry Williams, John W. Burum.
Lee—Abraham Murphy, Joseph Hawkey.
Lebanon—William C. Cumming, Stephen Earhart.
Tazewell—Thomas K. Caldwell, Hugh Johnston.
Giles—Josiah B. Doughty, Edward P. Childers.
New River—Goodson M. Daniel, Robertson Gana-
way.
Jefferson—Jacob M. Daniel.

FRENCH BROAD DISTRICT, Thomas Wilkerson, P. E.
Sulphur Spring—Jesse F. Buncker, William H. Shan-
non.
Greene—James Y. Crawford, Joseph Sensabaugh.
Jonesborough—William Patton, Thomas Rice.
Carter Valley—George Ekin, Russell Birdwell.
Rutledge—Robert Kirkpatrick.

KNOXVILLE DISTRICT, John Henniger, P. E.
Knoxville—Isaac Lewis.
Knox—William P. Kendrick.
Tellico—James Witten, Branch H. Merrimoon.
Hinessee—Edmond Pearson, John Grant.
Washington—Christian Easterly.
Sequatchee—Isaac Easterly, Daniel Carter.
Kingston—John Craig, Jacob L. Straley.
Pocahontas Valley—Thomas J. Brown, John Barrington.

ASHVILLE DISTRICT, William S. Manson, P. E.
Maryville—James Cumming.
Franklin—David Fleming, Paxton Cumming.
Pickens—John S. Henley, Henry Power.
French Broad—Moses E. Kerr, Wm. G. Brownlow.
Black Mountain—William Ketron, Oliver Miller.
Newport—Lewis Jones.
Little River—James D. Harris.

Conference Agent—Thomas Stringfield.
James Dixon, John Bowman, James G. H. Speer,
Superintendents.
John Kelly, Edward T. Peery, and John Trotter,
were transferred to the Missouri Conference.
The following preachers received locations:—Da-
vid Adams, Josiah R. Rhoten, William T. Senter, Da-
vid B. Cumming, and Joseph Padelford.

Delegates to the General Conference.—The follow-
ing preachers were elected as delegates to attend the
next General Conference, to be held in Pittsburgh,
Pa. May 1st, 1828. Samuel Patton, Thomas String-
field, William S. Manson, James Cumming, Thomas
Wilkerson, William Patton.

The fatherless and Widow's Society in this city was
formed in 1816. We have been gratified in reading
its annual report, presented in the last month. It ap-
pears that by a most careful and personal distribution
of its funds, many a sorrowful heart has been made
glad, and many pious aspirations of holy gratitude
have arisen to Almighty God, from those children of
want, who have seen his interposition by the medium
of this Society. More than 4000 dollars, in small
sums, have been expended since its formation, in feed-
ing the hungry and clothing the naked. In the words
of the Report, relief has been administered to "that
silent and unobtrusive class of sufferers, who in the
providence of God, are made to drink of the cup of
affliction; but many of them appear to be rich in faith,
rejoicing in the hope of glory, and possessing a large
share of the love and presence of their Lord."—Ch.
Watman.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT.—QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
THIRD QUARTER.
Manchester, at East Man-
chester, Dec. 15, 16.
Hebron, Eastbury, 22, 23.
New London, 29, 30.
Norwich, Jan. 5, 6.
Sterling, " 8.
Warwick, E. Jan. 12, 13.
Greenwich, " 14, 15.
Providence, " 18.
Somerset, " 19, 20.
Fall River, Feb. 2, 3.
Warren, " 4, 5.
Rhode Island, " 22, 23.
Rochester, " 24, 25.
E. HYDE, P. Elder.

DEDICATION.
On Thursday before last, the new Methodist Meet-
ing-house in Saugus was dedicated to God. Reading
select portions of Scripture, by Rev. D. Fillmore, of
Lynn; Introductory Prayer and Sermon, which were
very appropriate and interesting, by Rev. John N.
Maffitt of Boston; text, Gen. xxviii. 17: "How dread-
ful is this place." Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Aaron
Paine, of Ipswich; Benediction by Rev. Aaron
Joselyn, the present pastor of the church. The Hymn,
Ode, and Anthems, were appropriate, and sung in
a style highly creditable to the performers. The church
is built in the modern style, without galleries, except-
ing one for the choir, all the pews on one floor. The
cost of the building is about \$2000.—Lynn Mirror.

We understand that, on the Saturday following the
dedication, all the pews were sold but eleven; and
these were immediately rented.

Erratum.—In the notice of the death of Catharine
Maria Bird, daughter of John Bird, of Cambridge
Point, the name is spelt Reid in the last Herald, it
ought to be Bird.

NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary are
hereby notified that their annual meeting will be
held on the last Wednesday in December next, at
Dudley Moody's, in Readfield, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Readfield, Nov. 29, 1827.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.
T. R. MARVIN, 32, Congress street, Boston, has is-
sued proposals for publishing, in January next, by
subscription, Dr. Beecher's Occasional Sermons, in
one vol. 8vo. of about 350 pages. The price to sub-

scribers will be \$1.50 per vol. and those who become
accountable for six copies are to receive one gratis.
The proposals announce, that to those which have re-
cently appeared before the public, will be added oth-
ers, written and published by the author in the earlier
stage of his ministry, which will be new to many in
this section of the country. Notes will be added to
many of the sermons.

The Rev. George Croly's interpretation of the Apoc-
alypse, is just published by the Messrs. Carvill, at N.
York. Croly's rich and beautiful poem "The Angel
of the World," first established his reputation as a man
of genius, and this new work is said by the London
critics, to be one of the most curious and ingenious
literary productions of the day.

The best astronomers are agreed that the distance
of many of the fixed stars may be such, that since they
were first created, the first beam of light which they
emitted has not yet arrived within the limits of our
system.

ELOQUENCE.—The people of the United States, as
a nation, are remarkable for the possession of the tal-
ent of eloquence in legislative debate and at the fo-
rum. Our peculiar institutions, the freedom of dis-
cussion secured to us by the laws, the jealousy with
which public and private rights are guarded, all cre-
ate a demand for this talent, and accordingly it is sup-
plied. The only fault we have to complain of, is, that
our orators are apt to be too verbose, and to talk too
long. This fault might be remedied in some measure,
we should imagine, by the study of good models,—by
the perusal of speeches, in which, after the orator has
stated his argument fully and forcibly, he is content
with what he has done, and does not proceed to weak-
en the impression he has made, by repeating the state-
ment in a less striking form. Mr. Williston, of Con-
necticut, is entitled to the thanks of the public, and, in
particular, of our public debaters, for having col-
lected and made accessible some of the best speci-
mens of the art which our country has produced.—N.
Y. Eve. Post.

INTERESTING PUBLICATION.
The Rev. Austin Dickinson, of New York, editor
of the National Preacher, has just issued proposals for
publishing a new periodical to be called
The American Pastor's Journal, or Original Sketches
of real Characters, Conversations and striking
Facts: furnished chiefly by Clergymen.

The following imperfect sketch of topics to be em-
braced, may serve to illustrate the plan. 1. Instan-
ces of very early piety. 2. Striking results of paren-
tal faithfulness, or unfaithfulness; of filial respect or
disrespect. 3. Cases of individuals raised from deep
obscurity, or wickedness, to eminent usefulness. 4.
Remarkable cases of conviction. 5. Cases of great
hardness of heart, from resisting convictions. 6.
Striking cases of submission and conversion to God. 7.
Cases of awful relapse into sin. 8. Cases of strong
temptation and trial. 9. Cases of strong faith and
confidence in God. 10. Peculiarly manifest interposi-
tions of Providence, in mercy or judgment. 11. In-
stances of the wrath of man being made to praise
God. Cases illustrative of the influence of piety on
the intellectual powers. 13. Instances of extraordi-
nary beneficence or covetousness. 14. Death bed
scenes, of the Christian, the backslider, the infidel,
the universalist, the profane man, or the worshipping.

Ministers of different Christian
denominations, disposed to aid in executing the
design, are respectfully and affectionately requested
to write as soon as practicable,—either furnishing mat-
ter for publication, or stating definitely when and how
much aid may be expected. If the work is ably sup-
ported by the co-operation of Clergymen, the Editor
does not hesitate to say, that he will at least circulate
thousands and tens of thousands of copies gratuitously,
and thus afford contributors the best of all rewards—
the opportunity of doing extensive good.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

On the night of the 25th September an uncommonly
brilliant Aurora Borealis was seen at Paris,—the first
for a period of twenty years,—and caused great excite-
ment. A Paris paper in describing it, says,—"about
eleven o'clock the northern part of the heavens ap-
peared on fire. It was believed a tremendous conflag-
ration had broken out in the capital, and so deep was
the persuasion, the pompiers had prepared their en-
gines, and were going to start when they learned that
it was only a meteorological appearance in the heav-
enly regions."

A church has been commenced at Moscow, on a
scale of stupendous magnitude; it is said that its height
when completed will be seven hundred and seventy
feet!

London, Oct. 13. Despatches have been received
from Mr. S. Canning, our Minister to the Porte, dat-
ed Sept. 15th. No final determination of the Sultan
on the subject of the Mediation had been received up
to that date.

Oct. 15. It appears by accounts from Greece that
the English are blockading Navarino, the French Mo-
don, and the Russians Napoli.

Greek and Turkish Affairs. Constantinople ad-
vices to the 6th September have been received.—They
state, that the Grand Seigneur had rejected the media-
tion of the Three Powers: that the Egyptian fleet was
in reality blockaded at Navarino by the British Admi-
ral Codrington, who had given notice to Ibrahim Pa-
sha, that he must not undertake anything with his
squadron, but must wait till the event of the communication
of the Sublime Porte was known; and that Lord
Cochrane had taken Anatolio and Vassiliadi.

The New York Daily Advertiser says, "The intelli-
gence from Greece begins to wear a little the appear-
ance of earnestness on the part of the powers allied
against Turkey. If to be credited, and there are
many particulars as to render it probable, a pretty
decisive step has been taken by Admiral Codrington,
in blockading the Egyptian naval force at Navarino,
and notifying Ibrahim that he must remain inactive,
until something decisive was heard from Constantinople.
This would, almost of course, put a stop to the
operations of the Egyptians, because they would not
be able to stand an attack from the English squadron.
We must sincerely hope that an account said to have
been received from Constantinople of the 6th of Sep-
tember, that the Grand Seigneur has rejected the me-
diation of the Allied Powers, is correct, be-
cause we are satisfied that any half way adjustment
between him and the Greeks, would be of short con-
tinuance, unless constantly enforced by external aid.
If he refuses to negotiate, the Greeks will be placed
in personal safety under the protection of the great
powers, and future events will be in some measure
regulated by them. In the mean time the Greeks,
having a place of security to which they can retreat,
will undoubtedly collect from their scattered situation
in the Turkish dominions, and settle down in peace and
many particulars as to render it probable, a pretty
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until something decisive was heard from Constantinople.
This would, almost of course, put a stop to the
operations of the Egyptians, because they would not
be able to stand an attack from the English squadron.
We must sincerely hope that an account said to have
been received from Constantinople of the 6th of Sep-
tember, that the Grand Seigneur has rejected the me-
diation of the Allied Powers, is correct, be-
cause we are satisfied that any half way adjustment
between him and the Greeks, would be of short con-
tinuance, unless constantly enforced by external aid.
If he refuses to negotiate, the Greeks will be placed
in personal safety under the protection of the great
powers, and future events will be in some measure
regulated by them. In the mean time the Greeks,
having a place of security to which they can retreat,
will undoubtedly collect from their scattered situation
in the Turkish dominions, and settle down in peace and

Passengers from Santa Mauro, say, that a gun
boat from Calisto had brought news that Lord Cor-
rane had assaulted and taken possession of Vassiliadi,
near Missolonghi, and had sent a light boat to Ana-
tolio, to which the garrison, being weak had capitula-
ted on the same day. He is said also to have sum-
moned Missolonghi, but had not attacked it."

Bolony Bay Thieving.—A ludicrous theft upon
theft, followed by an equally ludicrous termination to
the legerdemain of two thieves, was practised a short

time ago in the neighborhood of Penrith. A man in
the employment of the Chief Justice, at Edenglassie,
hung out his shirt to air by the banks of the Nepean.
An observer on the opposite side stripped and swam a-
cross, and took possession of the white or striped pen-
nant. During his absence another had been equally
as busy as himself, and had made as free with his shirt
as he had done with that of the man of Edenglassie.
A third happened to have his eye upon both of the
shirt appropriators, and took upon himself to see the
trick and counter-trick properly adjusted before the
Magistrate at Penrith.—Australian, March 10.

DOMESTIC.

We understand that Dr. Howe, of this city, who has
been long in the service of the Greeks, was to embark
on board the brig Statesman, to return home.

Gov. CLINTON has accepted the invitation to pro-
nounce an Eulogium on Mr. Emmet.

Charles Saunders, Esq. of Salem, has been appoint-
ed Steward of Harvard University, vice Stephen Hig-
gins, Esq. resigned.

Robbery.—A handbill was posted yesterday from
H. Seward, Cashier of the Orange County Bank, at
Goshen, N. Y. offering a reward of \$500 for the de-
tection of the thief, and the recovery of the property,
stolen with a seal-skin trunk, containing notes of that
bank amounting to \$11,250, and other articles. Some
of the notes were marked "V. D." "D. W." and "H.
& V." The robbery was committed on board the
steam boat Constellation, bound to Goshen, and sup-
posed to have been done before the boat left N. York.
Police men look out!

A fortunate Office.—The Worcester Mutual Insur-
ance Company have been issuing policies for three
years and six months, have insured to the amount of
\$700,000, and have never sustained the loss of a single
dollar by fire.

DUNSTABLE, Nov. 24.
On Tuesday a man by the name of John Fisher was
taken up on suspicion of having broken open trunks,
and taken various articles of clothing from the hotel
kept by Mr. Bemis. This man, on that morning, had
left of the house where he then boarded, a bundle,
which, upon examination, contained clothes, which
belonged to gentlemen who were boarding in the fam-
ily of Mr. B. He then returned to the hotel for
another load, when going to his chamber, to see if
his clothes were safe, found the man examining the
contents of his trunk, the lock of which he had just
broken.

The late snow at New Lebanon, N. Y. was so deep
that the Shakers were obliged to break out the high-
ways.

The canal has yielded to the unusually severe
weather of the season, and is now closed between this
city and Utica. For this unexpected event, the western
merchants, and the canal navigators generally, are
wholly unprepared; and vast quantities of produce
are either locked in the ice, or have been prevented
from even starting for a market. Very great disap-
pointment will be experienced also, by the western
merchants in the transportation of their goods; a large
amount being now upon our wharves and in our ware-
houses, destined for the extreme western parts of this
state, Ohio, Michigan, &c. The canal was navigable
last year until the 9th Dec. and the previous year
until the 8th of that month.—Alb. Argus.

Early Winter in Missouri.—The St. Louis Repub-
lican of the 1st Nov. says,—"We were unexpectedly
visited, on Monday evening, with a fall of snow suffi-
cient to whiten the roofs of our houses. On that day,
the atmosphere was filled with fine, misty rain, re-
ndering it so dark as to make lighted candles neces-
sary in our office. During the night it became cold,
and ice of considerable thickness was formed. These
harbingers of dread Winter, are unusually early in
their approach, having never been witnessed by us so
early in the season. The leaves of the trees, not yet
divested of their green hues, presented rather an un-
usual appearance, peeping from beneath their snowy
mantle."

The wife of Mr. Henry Warley, of Pottstown, Pa.
was burnt to death on the 10th ult. in consequence of
her clothes taking fire.

The ship Marcellus, on her passage from N. York
to New Orleans, took fire, and was burnt to the wa-
ter's edge. The captain, crew and passengers, six-
teen in all, escaped in the long boat; not an article,
even of extra clothing, was saved. They were in the
boat two days, and were taken up by a vessel bound
from New York to Rum Key or Roncador, one of the
Bahama Islands.

Poor Debtors.—We learn that from January, 1826,
to November, 1827, nineteen hundred and seventy-
two persons have been imprisoned in the debtor's jail;
in some instances they have been immured and torn
from their families, for as small a sum as 2 or 3 dol-
lars, without either fuel, food, or bed, except a quart
of soup, each twenty-four hours, from the humane so-
ciety, whereas the criminal in Bridewell receives three
meals a day, a bed, and oftentimes clothing.

At the present time, there are only nineteen debtors
confined; winter is at hand, and they need assistance.
We are requested to state that donations of fuel, blank-
ets, flannel, hose, shoes, &c. will be received by the
humane keeper, and distributed to those in his cus-
tody, and their families. The poor have recently lost
a powerful and liberal friend by the vicissitudes of com-
merce, whose daily pleasure (during his colossal mis-
fortune) was to relieve the needy, but we trust that the
opulent and liberal of our city, have hearts disposed
to administer to the wants of the poor debtors, while
increased by relentless creditors and a barbarous law.
—N. Y. Courier.

THE GAMESTER'S END.

From the New York Spectator of last week we copy
the following.

Fatal Duel.—We understand that Mr. W. Gra-
ham the associate editor of the Enquirer, was killed
this morning in a duel, at the old battle ground in Ho-
boken. His antagonist was a gentleman from Phila-
delphia, named Barton. We have heard the names
of the seconds, but omit them for the present. The
difficulty, we understand, originated at the card table.
Mr. Graham was at the Bowery Theatre last night,
and slept at the hotel formerly kept by Sykes. He ar-
rived at 4 o'clock this morning, and both parties were
on the ground at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock. Two
shots were exchanged. The first having proved inef-
fectual, the second of Mr. Graham proposed that the
parties each advance one step, which was acceded to.
At the second fire, Graham observed—"I am shot—I
am a dead man—Barton, I forgive you." and fell!
He was immediately conveyed to the boat in waiting,
and when laid down, the only words he uttered were
—"I am in great pain," and died in a few minutes af-
terwards. Mr. G. was a native of Catskill.

